

User's Guide

Scandinavia 200



This household sewing machine is designed to comply with IEC/EN 60335-2-28 and UL1594

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

Read all instructions before using this household sewing machine.

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

- A sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
- Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with same type rated 5 Watt.

WARNING - To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:

- Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this sewing machine is used by or near children and infirm persons.
- Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
- Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the sewing machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
- Never operate the sewing machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
- Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
- Do not use bent needles.
- Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
- Switch the sewing machine off ("0") when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.
- Always unplug sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
- Do not use outdoors.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ("0") position, then remove plug from outlet.
- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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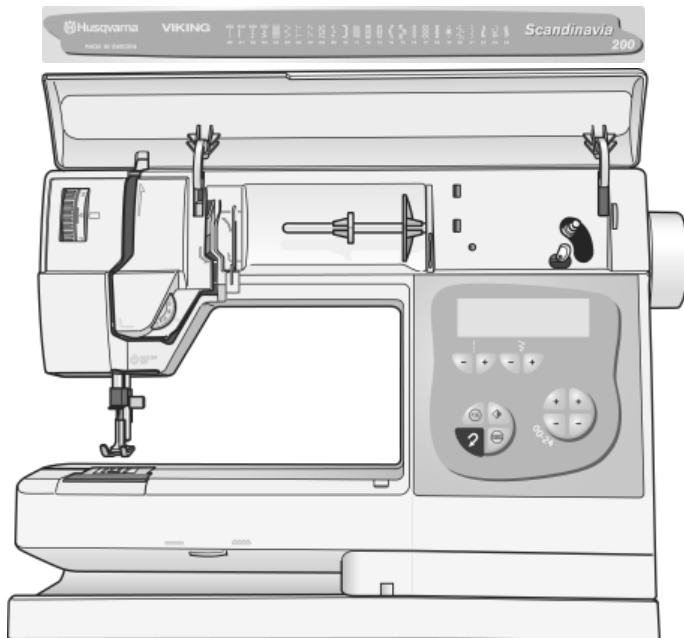
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Learn your Scandinavia 200



Overview

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| 1 Lid | 16 Presser foot lifter |
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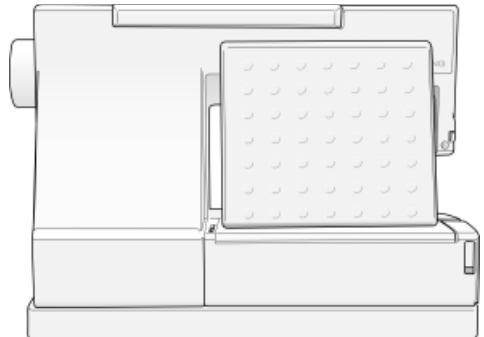


Unpacking

1. Place the machine on the table or cabinet.
2. The foot control is stored at one of the side parts of the packing material. Press the foot control together and remove it.
3. The machine is delivered with an accessory bag, dust cover and a foot control cord.
4. Wipe the machine, particularly around the needle and needle plate to remove any soil before sewing.

Packing Away After Sewing

- 1 Unplug the cords from the wall socket and the machine.
- 2 Wind the cords around your hand and place the foot control cord in the foot control storage space and the main cord in the pocket of the soft cover. There is also space provided for the instruction book.
- 3 Check to ensure that all accessories are in the accessory box. Slide it onto the machine behind the free arm.
- 4 Lower the presser foot.
- 5 Place the foot control, underside toward you, on the accessory tray at the back of the machine. Fold down the handle and replace the the cover.

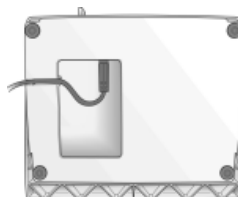




Connecting the Foot Control

Among the accessories you will find the foot control cord and the main cord. Connecting the foot control cord to the foot control is only necessary the very first time you are going to use the machine.

- 1 Take out the foot control cord. Turn the foot control over. Connect the cord to the socket inside the space of the foot control.
- 2 Push firmly to make sure it is properly connected.
- 3 Put the cord through the slot on the right hand side of the foot control.

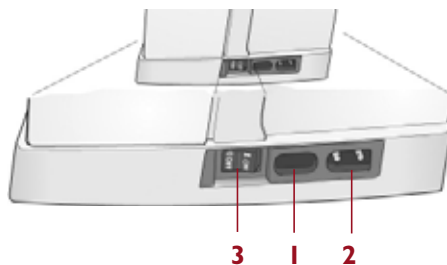


Connect to the Power Supply

On the underside of the machine you will find information about the power supply (V) and the frequency (Hz).

Before plugging in the foot control, check to ensure that it is of type "FR4" (see underside of foot control).

- 1 Connect the foot control cord to the front socket on the bottom right side of the machine.
- 2 Connect the power cord to the rear socket on the bottom right side of the machine.
- 3 When you press the power switch to ON, both the machine and the light are switched on.



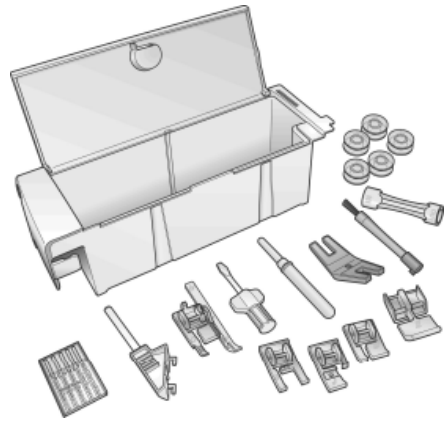
For the USA and Canada

This sewing machine has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.



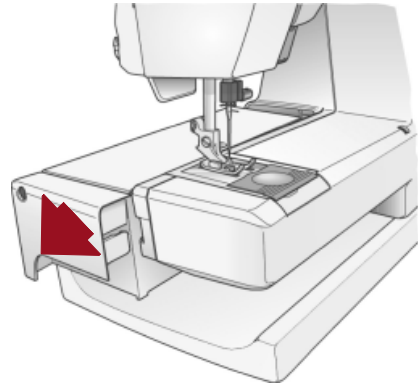
Accessory Box

- 1 Open the accessory box by placing your finger in the space on the top and lift upward.
- 2 Store the presser feet and the bobbins in the box from the beginning so they are always easily accessible.



Extended Sewing Surface

- 1 Slide the accessory box onto the machine to provide a larger flat work surface.
- 2 Slide the accessory box to the left when you wish to remove it and use the free arm.
- 3 To facilitate sewing trouser legs and sleeve hems use the free arm. The free arm also allows you to darn socks (darning foot is an accessory).
- 4 To replace the accessory box, slide it tight onto the machine.

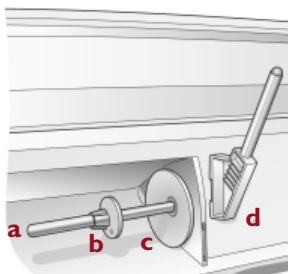


An extension table is also available as an accessory to provide an even larger sewing surface.



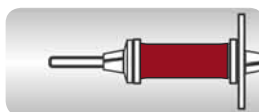
Spool Pins

The machine has spool pins suitable for all types of thread. The main spool pin (a) is adjustable – the thread reels off the stationary spool. Place the spool so that the thread reels counter-clockwise.

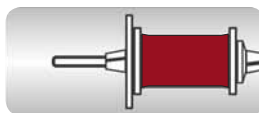


There are two spool holders on the spool pin. With narrow thread spools, the small holder (b) is placed in front of the thread. If you use large thread spools, the large holder (c) is placed in front of the thread.

Slide the correct size spool holder in place so the flat side is pressed firmly against the spool. No space between spool holder and spool.



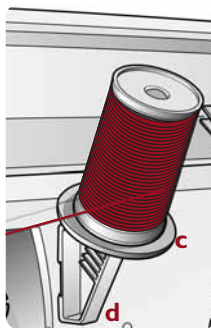
Narrow thread spools



Large thread spools

There is also a separate spool pin (d) to be attached onto the machine. The fingers on the extra spool pin fit into the two holes to the right of the fixed spool pin. Push downward to snap in place.

The large spool holder (c) is placed under the thread. This spool pin is used when winding a bobbin from a second spool of thread or for a second spool when sewing with a twin needle.





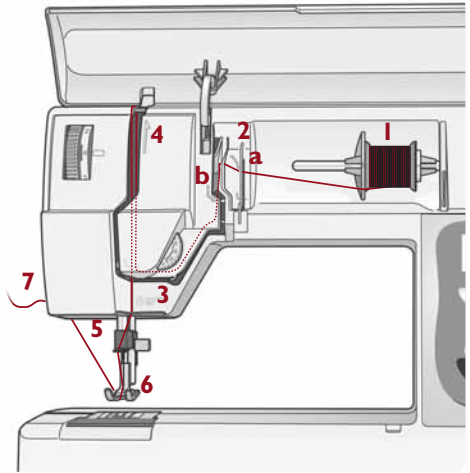
Threading the Upper Thread



Turn off the main switch.

Make sure the presser foot is raised and the needle is in the up position

- 1 Pull the spool pin out. Place the thread on the spool pin and the spool holder on the spool pin as described. Push the spool pin back in.
- 2 Bring the thread in the direction of the arrow under the thread guide (a) and over the thread guide (b).
- 3 Bring the thread down between the thread tension discs.
- 4 Continue threading by drawing the thread from the right into the slot on the take-up lever.
- 5 Thread last guide just above the needle.
- 6 The needle is threaded from front to back.



The white on the presser foot ankle makes it easy to see the eye of the needle.

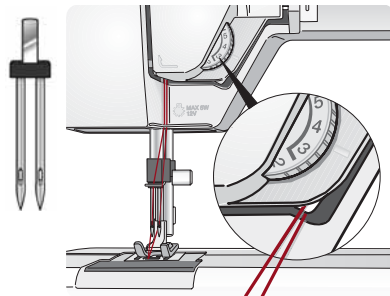
- 7 Place thread under the presser foot and into the thread knife where it is cut.

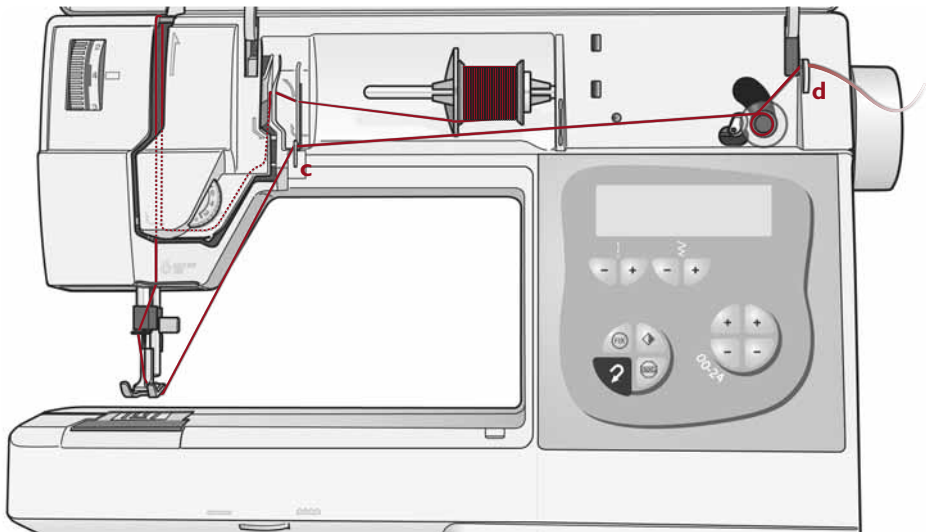
Threading for Twin Needle



Turn off the main switch.

- 1 Insert a twin needle.
- 2 Use a second thread spool or wind a bobbin with the thread you are going to use as the second upper thread.
- 3 **LEFT NEEDLE:** Thread the machine and check to ensure that the thread lies between the *inner* thread tension discs, and *inside* the last thread guide. Thread the left needle.
- 4 Attach the extra spool pin onto the machine. Place a spool holder under the thread.
- 5 Place the bobbin with the second thread on the spool pin.
- 6 **RIGHT NEEDLE:** Thread the machine as before but this thread should lie between the outer thread tension discs, outside the lowest thread guide. Thread right needle.





Bobbin Winding with the Machine Threaded

Make sure that the presser foot is up and the needle is in the highest position.

Note! Do not use a plastic presser foot when bobbin winding.

- 1 Place your empty bobbin with the small mark (H) outwards on the bobbin spindle on the front of the machine. Bring the bobbin spindle down.
- 2 Pull the thread from the needle under the presser foot and to the right over the thread guide (c).


- 3 Start from above and wind a few turns of thread around the bobbin. Cut off the thread on the thread knife (d).

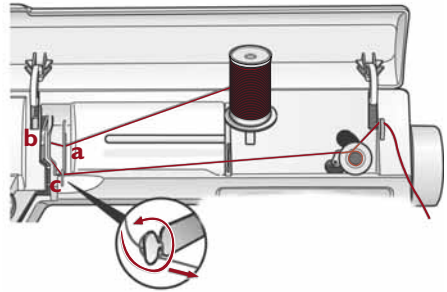
- 4 Press the foot control. When the bobbin winding is finished, remove the bobbin, cut off the thread and bring the bobbin spindle up.

Note! We do not recommend winding specialty threads such as clear nylon or other stretchy threads through the needle. Instead see "Bobbin winding – vertical spool pin".



Bobbin Winding – Vertical Spool Pin

- 1** Place an empty bobbin with the mark  out-wards on the bobbin spindle and bring it down.
- 2** Place the large spool holder under the thread on the spool pin.
- 3** Bring the thread under the thread guide (a) and over thread guide (b), further under thread guide (c).
- 4** From above wind a few turns of thread around the bobbin and into the knife.
- 5** Press the foot control. When the bobbin winding is finished, remove the bobbin, cut off the thread and bring the bobbin spindle up.




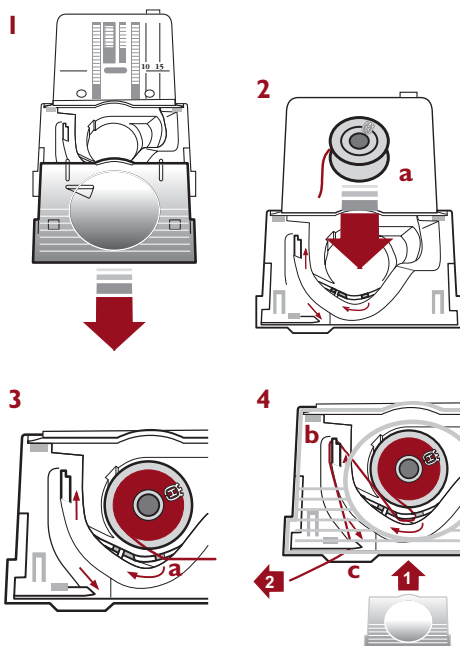


Placing the Bobbin in the Machine





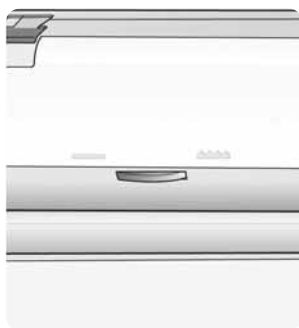
Turn off the main switch.

- 1 Remove the bobbin cover by sliding it towards you.
- 2 Place the bobbin in the bobbin case with the mark  facing up and the thread to the left of the bobbin. The bobbin will then rotate counter clockwise when pulling out the thread.
- 3 Place your finger on the bobbin to keep it from turning as you pull the thread firmly to the right and then to the left into the tension spring (a) until it “clicks” into place.
- 4 Continue threading around (b) and to the right of and then left into the thread cutter (c). Replace the cover (1). Pull the thread to the left to cut it (2).



Lowering the Feed Teeth

The feed teeth are lowered when you turn the dial on the front of the free arm to the left . Turn the dial to the right  if you wish to raise the feed teeth. The feed teeth will raise as you begin to sew. The feed teeth should be lowered when sewing on buttons and for free-motion work.





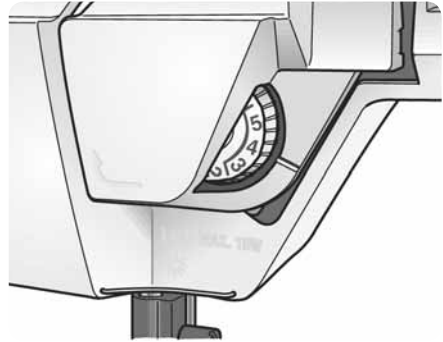
Thread Tension

Use the recommended thread tension setting given on the InfoDisplay.

You can adjust the top thread tension for special fabrics and/or techniques. To adjust, turn the numbered tension dial (a). The higher the number the higher the tension. Normally top thread tension is set to around 4.

When sewing buttonholes and decorative stitches set thread tension to around 3.

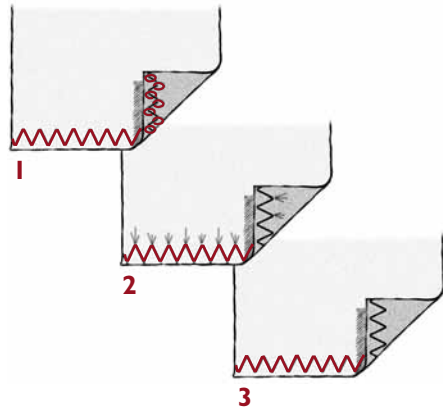
When topstitching with a coarse thread in thick fabric, increase the tension to 7-9.



Correct and incorrect thread tension

To understand the correct thread tension, sew a few sample zigzag stitches at different settings.

- 1 Begin with a tension that is too loose, i.e. set at the lowest number. The bobbin thread will lie straight and the top thread will be drawn to the underside of the fabric.
- 2 If you set the tension at the highest number, the top thread might break and the seam may pucker and/or thread breaks.
- 3 The correct thread tension is set when the threads interlock in the middle of both fabric layers or, in the case of decorative stitches, on the underside.



Make a few tests on a scrap piece of the fabric you are going to sew and check the tension.

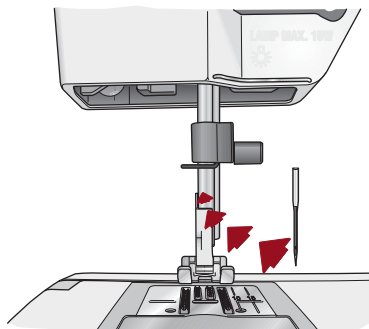


Changing the Needle



Turn off the main switch.

- 1 Loosen the screw in the needle clamp with the screwdriver.
- 2 Remove the needle.
- 3 Push the new needle upwards with the flat side away from you until it will go no further.
- 4 Use the screwdriver to tighten the screw properly.



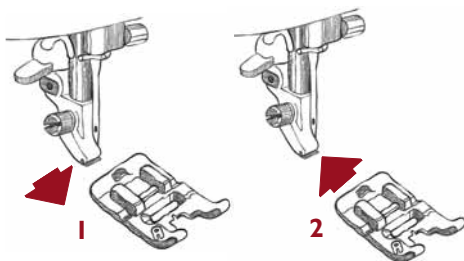
Always use needles of system 130/705H.

Changing the Presser Foot



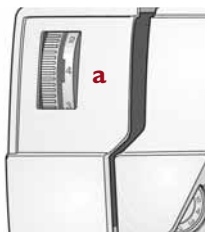
Turn off the main switch.

- 1 Make sure that the needle is in the highest position. Pull the presser foot towards you.
- 2 Line up the cross pin on the foot with the gap in the presser foot ankle. Press back until the foot snaps into place.



Presser Foot Pressure (a)

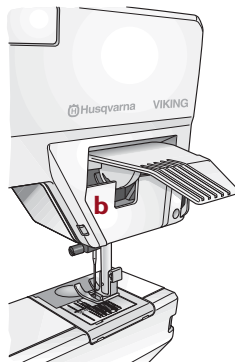
The presser foot pressure is adjusted with the dial found under the lid on your Scandinavia 200. Normal setting is around four. The higher the number the more pressure the foot puts on the fabric. Knit and soft fabrics should be sewn at lower pressure.



Presser Foot Lever (b)

The presser foot is raised and lowered with the presser foot lever. The presser foot must be lowered when sewing.

By raising the presser foot lever and then press it upwards, the lift height of the presser foot can be raised to extra height in order to slide thick projects under the foot.



FUNCTIONS AND INFODISPLAY





The Functions Panel



Reverse

REVERSE is touched to sew in reverse. When the button is released, Scandinavia 200 sews forwards. The longest reverse stitch length is 3 mm.

For permanent reverse, touch the button twice in quick succession before starting to sew. The reverse sewing is indicated by an icon on the InfoDisplay.

Scandinavia 200 sews in reverse until you touch the button again.



Stitch length

When you select a stitch, your Scandinavia 200 automatically sets the best stitch length. The set length is visible on the InfoDisplay above the stitch length buttons. You can change the stitch length by touching either the (+) or (-) button.



Stitch width

The stitch width is set in the same manner as the stitch length. The set width is visible on the InfoDisplay above the stitch width buttons. The width can be adjusted between 0 and 6 mm. If straight stitch is selected, the width button is used to adjust the needle position.




Stop


STOP is used to conclude a stitch. Your Scandinavia 200 fastens the thread and stops automatically when a stitch or stitch sequence has been completed. **STOP** is cancelled when you touch the button again or by selecting a new stitch. When **STOP** is active, an icon is shown on the InfoDisplay. The stop-function can also be programmed.

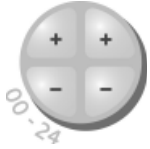


Mirror image

You can mirror a stitch by using the button , mirror image side to side. You can also mirror the width when you wish to to change the needle position from left to right. The symbol will be displayed.

**Fix**

By using the **FIX** button you can tie off a stitch at the beginning and/or at the end. The symbol  flashing on the display indicates that **FIX** is selected.

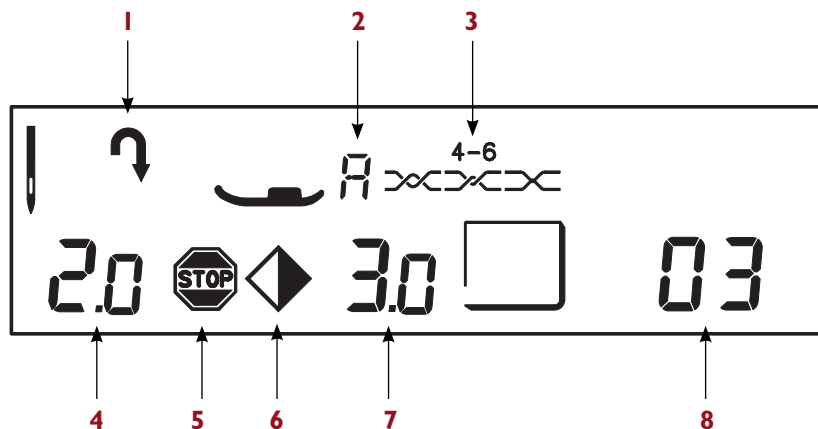
**Stitch Selection Buttons**

You select a stitch from the panel by pressing the stitch selection buttons.

With left button you get tens and with right button you get 0-9. The number of the selected stitch is displayed to the right on the InfoDisplay.



Icons on the InfoDisplay

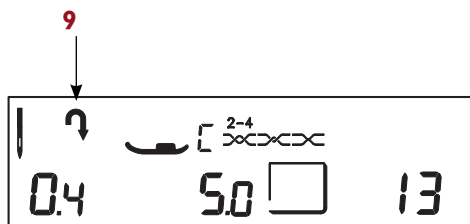


General Icons

- 1 Indicates that **REVERSE** is active.
- 2 The recommended **PRESSER FOOT**.
- 3 The recommended **THREAD TENSION**.
- 4 The **STITCH LENGTH**.
- 5 Indicates that the **STOP** function is active.
- 6 Indicates that the function **MIRROR SIDE TO SIDE** has been activated.
- 7 The **STITCH WIDTH**.
- 8 The number of the **SELECTED STITCH**.

Buttonhole Icons

- 9 When sewing step by step buttonholes, a flashing icon indicates that you need to touch **REVERSE** to move between the different parts of the buttonhole.



SEWING





Some fabrics have a lot of excess dye which can cause discoloration on other fabric but also on your sewing machine. This discoloring may be very difficult or impossible to remove.

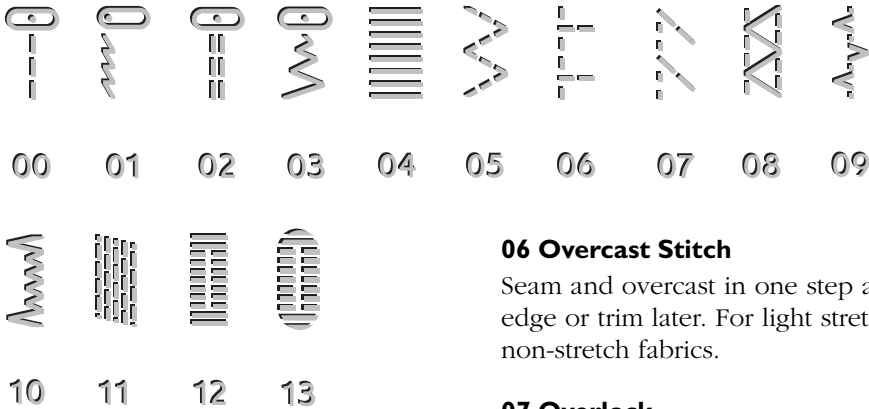
Fleece and denim fabric in especially red and blue often contain a lot of excess dye.

If you suspect that your fabric/ready-to-wear garment contains a lot of excess dye, always pre-wash it before sewing/embroidering to avoid the discoloring.



Stitch Overview

Utility stitches



00 Straight Stitch

For all kinds of sewing in woven fabrics, 25 different needle positions.

01 Stretch Stitch

For seams in tricot and stretch fabrics.

02 Reinforced Straight Stitch

For seams which are subject to considerable strain. Use to reinforce and topstitch sportswear and working clothes. 25 needle positions.

03 Zigzag

For lace edging and sewing on bands.

04 Satin stitch

For appliqués, rounded edge, sewing on laces and bands.

05 Three-step Zigzag

For overcasting, mending, sewing on patches and elastics.

06 Overcast Stitch

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For light stretch and non-stretch fabrics.

07 Overlock

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For medium and medium/heavy stretch fabrics.

08 Flatlock

Decorative hems and overlapped seams, belts and bands. For medium/heavy stretch fabrics.

09 Bridging Stitch

For joining two pieces of fabric with finished edges and for elastic shirring.

10 Elastic Blind Hem

Invisible hems in stretch medium and heavy fabrics.

11 Darning Stitch

Darn and mend work clothes, jeans, table cloths and linen towels.

12-13 Buttonholes

Different buttonhole styles for different types of garments.

Decorative stitches



14



15



16



17



18



19



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21



22



23



24



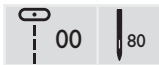
Utility Sewing

Seam

A seam sews two pieces of fabric together with a seam allowance that usually will be pressed open. In most cases edges of the seam allowance are finished with an overcast stitch before sewing the seam.

Seams in stretch fabric must stretch with the fabric. The Lightning Stitch (Stretch Stitch) makes a stretchy seam that is suitable for sewing together pieces of light stretch fabric.

Fabric: Woven medium, cut in two.



Sew:

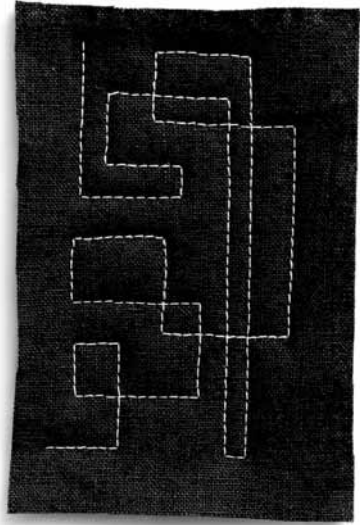
- Place fabrics right sides together. Put the fabric in position under the presser foot. Line up the edge with the 5/8" (15 mm) seam guide.
- Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control.
- Sew a seam. Cut the threads when finished.

Fabric: Stretch light, cut in two.

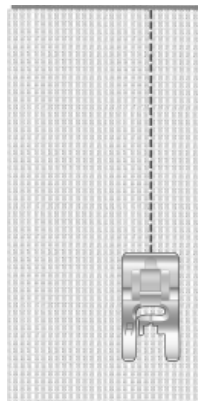


Sew:

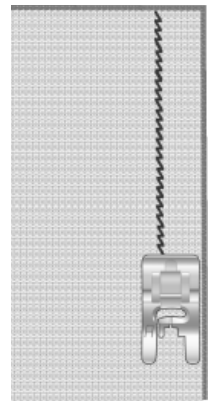
- Place fabric pieces right sides together. Put the fabric in position under the presser foot. Line up the edge with the 3/8" (10 mm) seam guide.
- Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control.
- Sew a seam. Cut the threads when finished.



Straight stitch can also be used for topstitching. For a more visible topstitch, lengthen the stitch and use heavier thread with larger size needle.



Straight stitch

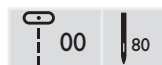


Lightning stitch





Twenty-five Needle Positions

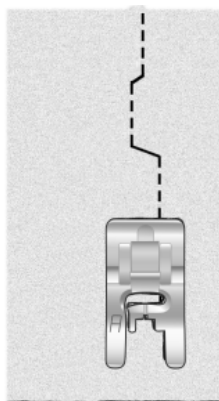
Your Scandinavia 200 has twenty-five different needle positions for the most accurate seaming and topstitching ever. When sewing straight stitch or reinforced straight stitch, the needle positions can be adjusted in steps. Take advantage of the different needle positions to edge stitch and top stitch.

Fabric: Woven medium



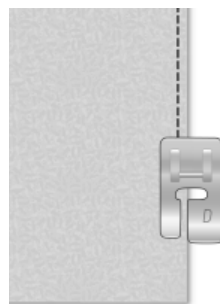
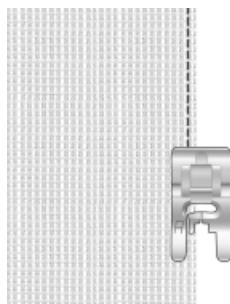
Sew:

- Fold fabric in two and put it in position under the presser foot. Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control.
- Touch + on the stitch width button to move the needle 12 steps into the left needle position .
- Touch  to move needle 24 steps into the right needle position .
- Touch stitch width - to move the needle back to center position .



Each touch on stitch width (- or +) corresponds to a 0.25 mm adjustment of the needle position.

To get the maximum feed when edge stitching close to the edge, place the fabric and sew with left needle position so the edge follows the inside right edge of the Utility Foot D, or the first mark of the left edge of the Utility Foot A. Use Utility Foot A when sewing light fabrics and Utility Foot D for other fabrics.

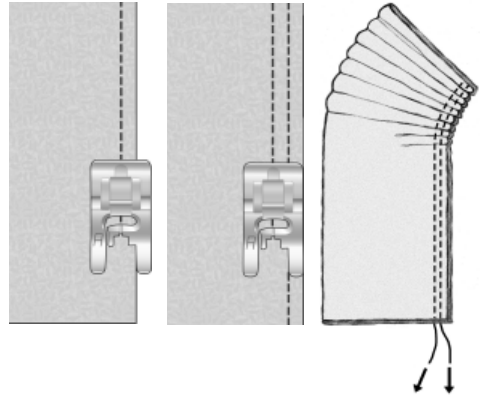




Gathering

Use a slightly longer stitch than normal straight stitch, 3.5-5.0. Always sew two gathering threads next to each other.

- Place a single thickness of fabric under the presser foot and stitch.
- Stitch a second row next to the first.
- Pull both bobbin threads to gather fabric. Be careful not to pull them out.



Reinforced Straight Stitch

The reinforced straight stitch is stronger than an ordinary straight stitch, due to the fact that the stitch is triple and elastic. The reinforced straight stitch can be used for all heavy fabrics, for crotch seams that are subject to considerable strain and for topstitching in heavy fabrics.

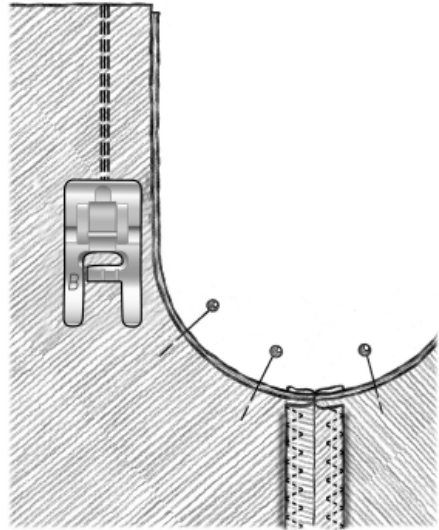
Repair garment seams in stress areas with this stitch.

Fabric: Woven heavy, right sides together



Sew:

- Put the fabric in position under the presser foot.
- Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control.
- Stitch 5/8" (15 mm) from the edge.

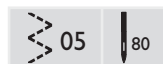




Three-Step ZigZag Stitches

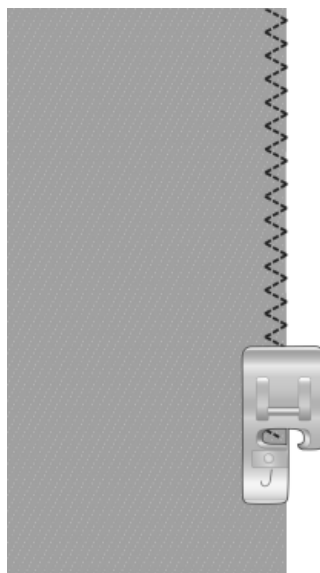
The multiple zigzag stitches look like a zigzag stitch with short stitches in the “zig” and the “zag” of the stitch. The three-step zigzag, is up to 1/4" (6 mm) wide and suitable for all types of fabrics. Use this stitch for overcasting, butting two edges together to join them, mending tears and other special finishing.

Use Edging Foot J when overcasting.



Sew:

- Put the fabric in position under the presser foot.
- Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control. Sew to overcast the edge of fabric.
- Cut the threads.



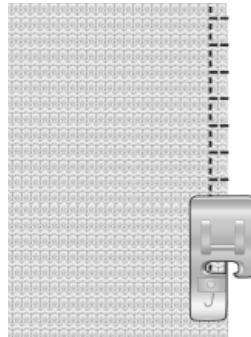
Three-step zigzag stitch



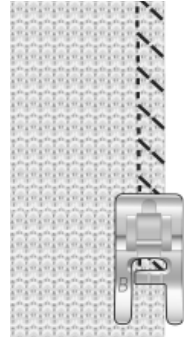
Seam and Overcast

The Seam/Overcast stitch sews the seam and overcasts the edge all at one time. There are a number of different Seam/Overcast stitches on your Scandinavia 200, to give the best result for your chosen fabric.

Fabric: Stretch light, cut in two



*Stretch light,
Overcast stitch*



*Stretch heavy,
Overlock stitch*

Sew:

- Place fabric pieces right sides together. Put the fabric in position under the presser foot aligning pin on the foot with the edge of the fabric.
- Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control.
- Sew along one edge
- Cut the threads when finished.





Darning and Mending

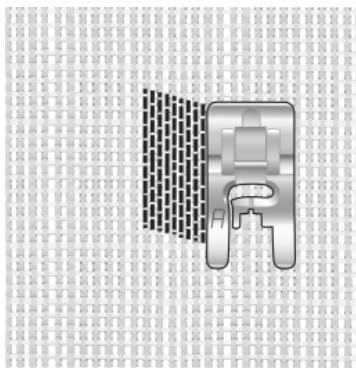
Darning a small hole or a tear before it becomes larger can save a garment. Choose a fine thread in a color as close to your garment as possible.

Fabric: Woven medium, poke a small hole to darn.



Sew:

- Place the fabric in position under the presser foot.
- Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control. Start sewing above the hole and sew down over it.
- Once over the hole, touch . Continue sewing. The machine sews back and forth across the hole twelve times and then stops.
- To repeat the stitch with the same size, touch . Reposition your fabric, then step on the foot control to sew again. The stitch will now repeat the same size darning square in succession and the machine will stop automatically when the stitch is completed.





Blind Hem

The blind hem creates an invisible hem on garments.

Fabric: Wool or other medium-weight fabrics.

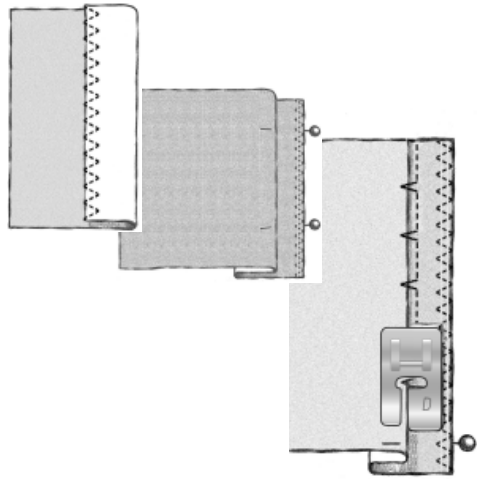


Fold the fabric as illustrated. Make sure the folded edge of the fabric follows the inside of the right “toe” of Blind Hem Foot D.

Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control.

The left swing of the needle should just catch the edge of the folded fabric.

If necessary, adjust the stitch width as needed to barely “catch” the fold by touching + or - on your stitch width button.





Hem

For sewing hems we recommend that you use a straight stitch for woven fabric, leather and vinyl, and stretch stitches for stretch fabrics.

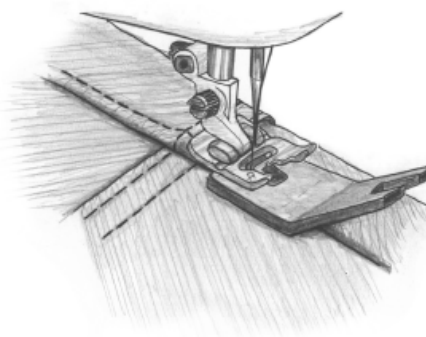
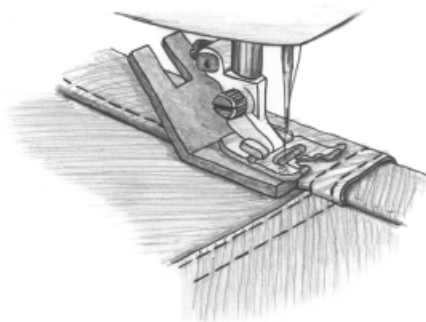
Jeans Hem

When sewing over seams in extra heavy fabric or a blue jeans hem, the foot can tip as the machine climbs over the seam. The needle can hit the tipped foot and break. Use the clearance plate to balance the height of the hem as you sew.

Fabric: Jeans fabric



One side of the plate is thicker than the other. Use the side that suits the thickness of the seam best.



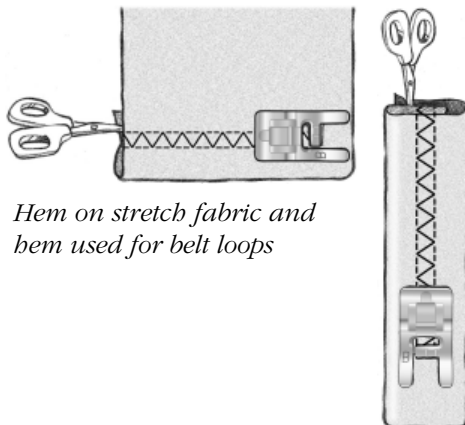
Stretch Hem

Fabric: Stretch medium



Fold a hem to the wrong side and stitch with flatlock stitch on the right side. Trim away excess fabric.

Use this technique for belt loops as well.



Hem on stretch fabric and hem used for belt loops



Buttonholes

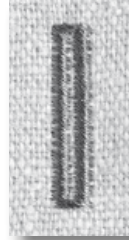
On the buttonhole overview to the right, you can see which buttonholes that are available on your machine. Select the bartack style for most buttonhole sewing and the round end buttonhole for light weight fabrics.



Bartack buttonhole for most fabric weights.



Round End Buttonhole for light weight fabrics.



12

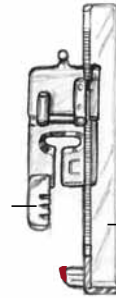


13

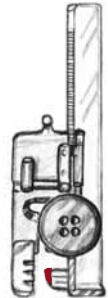
To sew buttonholes we recommend the buttonhole foot. The buttonhole foot has a slide that is adjustable for different sizes of buttons. Put the button on the foot and push the slide together as far as it will go. The machine sews the first column in reverse. Stop the machine when the red mark on the slide has reached the beginning of the stitching.

Use the markings on the left toe of the buttonhole foot to position the garment edge. Place the edge of the garment at the middle mark to have 5/8" (15 mm) from the edge to the buttonhole.

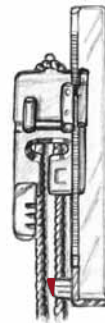
5/8" (15 mm)
Buttoning
Edge



Slide






When sewing buttonholes in stretch fabrics we recommend cording the buttonhole to increase the stability and to keep the buttonhole from stretching out. For a corded buttonhole loop a piece of heavy thread around the finger at the back of the buttonhole foot as illustrated.

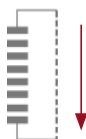




Step by Step Buttonhole

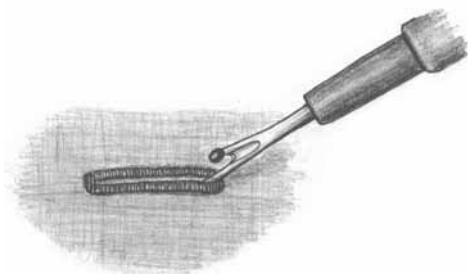
Your Scandinavia 200 has the Perfect Balanced Buttonhole (PBB). The machine sews buttonholes with both columns stitched in the same direction to get a perfect result.

- Select the bartack buttonhole or the round end buttonhole and snap on Buttonhole Foot C.
- When you begin sewing the buttonhole, the machine will sew the left column in reverse. The size of the buttonhole is automatically determined by placing the button in the special buttonhole foot. Sew until the left column of the buttonhole reaches the red mark on your buttonhole foot.
- Touch . Now the machine will sew a straight stitch towards you indicating the right column of your buttonhole. Sew the straight until you have reached the same length as the first column.
- Touch . Now the machine will bartack and stitch the right side. Sew until you have reached the same length as the first column.
- Touch  and stitch the final bartack.



Cutting Buttonholes

Cut the buttonhole open with the seam ripper. Start from any side cutting towards the center of the buttonhole, then proceed from the other side - again cutting towards the center. This way you avoid damaging the bartacks.





Button

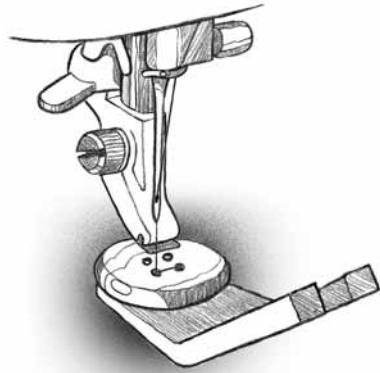
Sew buttons, snaps, hook and eyes quickly with your Scandinavia 200.

Fabric: Woven medium






Use the clearance plate to create a thread shank. Snap off the presser foot and lower the feed teeth by turning the dial on the free arm to **—**.

Adjust stitch settings so that the stitch length is 0.0 and the width is 3.0. Set thread tension to 4 and presser foot pressure to 6.



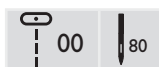
Sew:

- Place the thin end of the clearance plate under the button when sewing on light fabrics. Hold in place with transparent tape. Use the thick end for heavier fabrics.
- Place the button under the ankle with the holes in the button lined up with the swing of the needle. Check the swing of the needle by touching the mirror side to side button  to be sure the needle will not hit the button. Bring the needle down into the hole of the button with the hand wheel to verify.
- Zigzag button in place with six to eight stitches.
- Touch  to tie off.
- Raise feed teeth when button sewing is completed.
- To deactivate the **STOP** function touch .



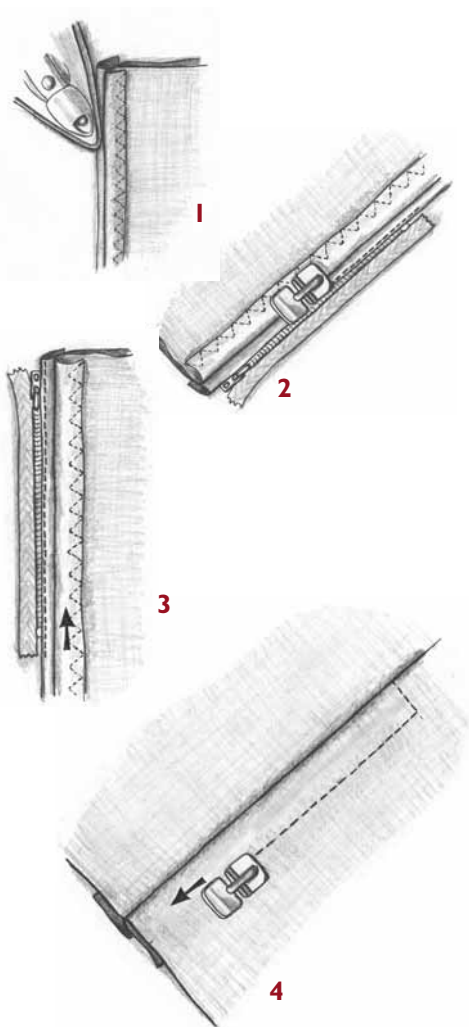
Sewing Zippers

The zipper foot E can be snapped on so that it is located either to the right or to the left of the needle, making it easy to sew both sides of the zipper. To sew the other side of the zipper, reposition the zipper foot.



Lapped Zipper

- 1 Sew the seam together to the bottom of the zipper placket. Baste the rest of the seam. Leave about 2 cm open at the top. Press seam open. **Set the needle to the right position.**
- 2 Place presser foot E to the left of the needle. From the wrong side fold the fabric to one side so both seam allowances are free. Fold and press the left allowance under approximately 0.5 cm from the basted seam.
- 3 Place the zipper under the folded seam allowance with the teeth as near to the fold as possible and stitch zipper to fabric close to fold. Begin sewing at the bottom of the zipper. Before reaching the zipper pull, lift the presser foot and slide the zipper pull down past the zipper foot. Lower the foot and sew to the top of the zipper.
- 4 Snap on the zipper foot so it is to the right of the needle. **Set the needle to the left position.** Turn the garment to the right side. It is important that the seam on the right side is sewn straight. Before you begin to sew, mark the seam line. Sew the other side of the zipper. Begin stitching across the bottom and continue upwards. Remove the basting.




If you want to sew a "gentleman's zipper", follow the instructions but insert in the other direction.

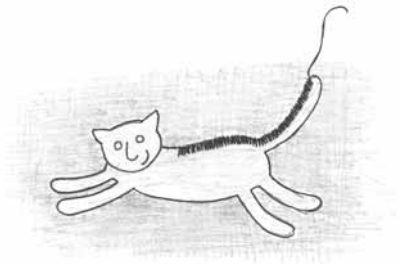
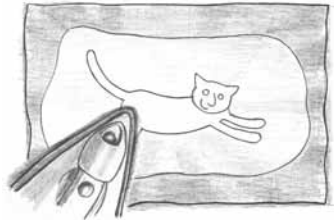


Decorative Sewing

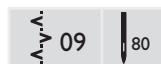
Appliqué




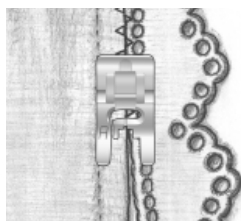
- 1 Draw a mirror image of your design on the paper side of the fusible web.
- 2 Iron the fusible web so that it sticks to the wrong side of the appliqué material.
- 3 Cut out the appliqué. Remove the paper layer from the fusible web. Fuse the appliqué to the background material. Place stabilizer under background fabric.
- 4 Satin stitch, , stitch width 2.0, around the edges. Sew all design lines using the same satin stitches.



Bridging Stitch

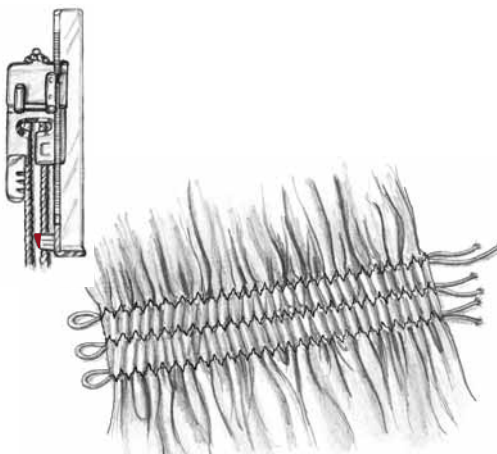


The bridging stitch  is suitable for joining two pieces of fabric with folded edges. Also use to join lace and ribbon.



Elastic shirring

The bridging stitch is also useful for gathered elastic shirring. Use the buttonhole foot C, tighten the upper thread tension. Remember that the elastic will always be stitched double, so take this into account when calculating how much you will need. Place the shirring elastic (elastic thread) around the finger of the presser foot C. Sew from the wrong side over both lengths of the elastic following marked lines. Gather the shirring by pulling the elastic threads.

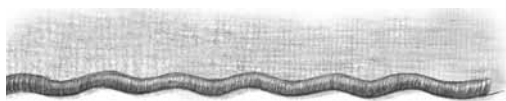


Decorative Stitches

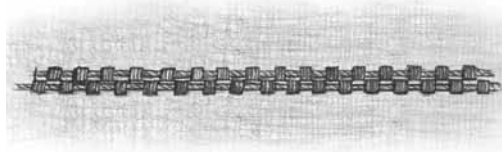
These stitches are mainly used as decorative stitches.

Examples:

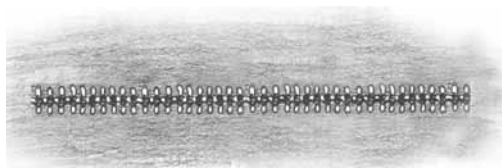
An effective edging can be produced with stitch 14. Sew a bit from the edge and trim close to the stitching.



Stitch 15 sewn with yarn gives a decorative effect.



Using stitch 18 together with a wing needle (optional) you can produce a hemstitch around your embroidered tablecloth.



CARE OF YOUR SCANDINAVIA 200





Changing the Light Bulb

Only use light bulbs of a type as indicated on the front of the machine (12V, 5W). They are available at your authorized Husqvarna Viking dealer.



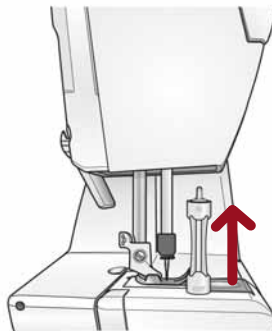
Turn off the main switch.

- 1 Place the light bulb remover with the deep hole, marked OUT, around the bulb.

Do not turn the bulb, just pull it out to remove it.



- 2 When inserting a new light bulb place the remover with the shallow hole, marked IN, around the new bulb. Insert the new bulb by pushing it up.





Care of the Machine

To keep your sewing machine operating well, clean it often. No lubrication (oiling) is needed.



Turn off the main switch.

Cleaning

Wipe the exterior surfaces of your Scandinavia 200 with a soft cloth to remove any dust or lint built up.

Clean the Bobbin Area

Remove the presser foot and slide off the bobbin cover. Lower the feed teeth. Place the stitch plate opener on the brush, and then in the recess at the rear of the stitch plate. Turn toward you to pop off the stitch plate. Clean the feed teeth with the brush.

Cleaning Under the Bobbin Area

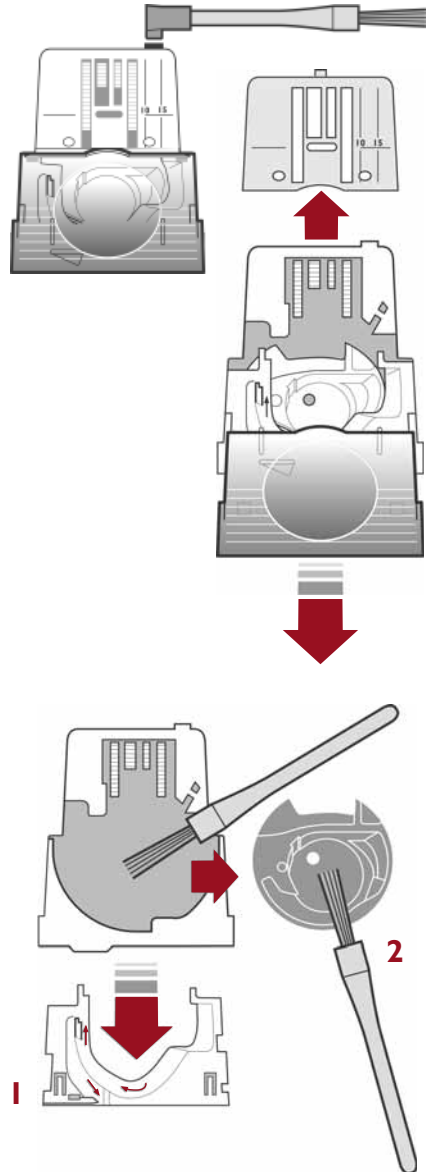
When lint builds up, the area under the bobbin case must be cleaned.

Remove the bobbin case holder (1) covering the front part of the bobbin case (2). Remove the bobbin case by lifting it up. Clean with the brush.

Replace the bobbin case and the bobbin case holder.

Replacing the Stitch Plate

With feed teeth down, place the stitch plate about 5 mm in front of the rear edge and push it back. Slide on the bobbin cover. Raise the feed teeth.





Trouble Shooting

Checking the Needle

Always start with a new needle as soon as you discover that a stitch is not what you expected. Test sew on a scrap of the fabric you are sewing. Check that you have chosen the correct needle and see that it is correctly inserted.

Unattractive Stitches

The thread tension is not correct. Make sure that the thread is not catching. Certain thread spools are unsuitable for spooling from the horizontal spool pin. Try instead with the vertical spool pin. The machine may be incorrectly threaded. Be sure to place spool holders correctly.

Wrong bobbin thread. It should be of the same thickness as the upper thread.

The Needle Breaks

The needle can strike against stitch plate and break. Change the needle. Do not pull fabric as you sew, let the machine feed.

The Upper Thread Breaks

Check the thread spool to see that it has not caught in any way. The needle eye may have sharp edges which cut the thread. If so, change the needle.

The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. The upper thread may have too much tension.

The hole in the stitch plate may be chipped and have sharp edges. We recommend that you replace it.

The Bobbin Thread Breaks

The bobbin thread may be incorrectly threaded. The stitch plate hole is damaged. See "Upper thread breaks".

Irregular Thread Tension

This may be due to poor quality thread. When sewing with cotton thread, increase the thread tension.

The Machine Does Not Feed the Fabric

The stitch length is too short. Increase stitch length.

The feed teeth may be lowered. Raise them by turning the dial to ▲▲▲.

The feed teeth are full of dust and dirt. Clean with the brush.

The Seam is Too Loose – Fabric Layers Not Held Together

The thread tension is far too loose. Adjust the thread tension.

Incorrect Stitch

If the machine does not sew the stitch indicated by the display, it is possible that the electronics have been disturbed in some way, perhaps by a short power cut or electrical disturbance.

Shut off the main switch, wait a few seconds and try again. If the fault remains, contact your dealer.

Machine Runs Sluggishly

Dirt or lint has built up under the stitch plate. Remove the plate and brush clean between the feed teeth and in the bottom area.

Main motor does not work

The electronic overload protector may have switched off. Shut off the main switch, wait about a minute. Then turn on the machine.

Expert assistance

Have your machine "tuned up" regularly by your dealer. If you have followed the preceding points and still do not get satisfactory results, you should contact the dealer where you bought the machine. When the machine is being checked, it is a great help if it can be test sewn under conditions that are similar to when you used it.

Remember to take a sewing sample along with you, preferably the fabric and the thread you intend to use.

A sewing sample will often give much better information than words.

Non-original Parts and Accessories

The warranty does not cover any defect or damage caused by use of non-original accessories or parts.



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We reserve the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design.

Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.



Please note that on disposal, this product must be safely recycled in accordance with relevant National legislation relating to electrical/electronic products. If in doubt please contact your retailer for guidance.





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